THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1089.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fisher, merchants and partners acting under the firm of Adams and Fisher, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders.* Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

The Celebrated Running HORSE,

CLIFDEN.

Imported from England by Doctor Wm. Thornton, of Washington City;

WILL Stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 15th of March and expire the 10th of August) at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Bevill and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extensive pasturage, well set with clover, and the board of boys sent with mares, gratis, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Those gentlemen who wish their mares fed may be furnished with grain at the market price, for which the money must be sent.

CLIFDEN is a horse of a very fine form, uniting beauty and uncommon strength; is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable sure foal getter, and his colts are esteemed equal to any on the continent for size and compact form. THOMAS BRANCH.

Chesterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untried; he is from the very best stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars for those years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gottten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the Duke of Queensbury's bay horse Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of Sir James Penniman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1799. } [eo8t*]

NOTICE!

WHEREAS my wife *Clary Butcher* eloped from my bed and board on Saturday the 12th instant, without any provocation—This is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract.

BILLEY BUTCHER.

Caroline, March 17, 1803.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 130 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 14 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs. Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horse Dion,

across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Reunion, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 13th October, 1802. tf.

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer
FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,
Six per cent. Stock of the United States,
2396 Dollars 11 Cents,
of Deferred Six per cent. and
28,814 Dollars 58 Cents
of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 15, 1803.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House; and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,
Adam Craig, C. C. H. C. R.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, THO's WHITE. } *Assignees.*

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

LAW OF VIRGINIA.

An Act for altering the time of holding elections.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, *that the elections of the members of the legislature of this Commonwealth, and of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, to which this state is entitled, shall be held in the several counties and corporations, on their respective court days in the month of April. The meeting of the returning officers conducting the elections of Senators, shall be within five days, and of members of Congress, within ten days after the last day of said elections, at the court house of the county, the name of which is first mentioned in the law describing the district; and the said returning officers shall in all respects be governed by the rules and regulations at present established by law.*

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, *that no freeholder shall vote more than once for a senator or member of Congress in the same district at any one election.*

Sec. 3. *This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.*

Passed, January 13th, 1803.

Public Sale of India Goods

Will be Sold, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at the Warehouse of Robert Gilmor and Sons, in Second-street, about 300 bales

BENGAL PIECE GOODS,

Being the remainder of the cargo of the ship Louisa, consisting of

BERBOOM Gurrahs, Manapour, do. Catoah do. Salgatchi do. Guzzents, Janna Cossas, Fulpore do. Salguzzies, Mamoodies, Tandah do. Jallapore do. Judgea Bastas, Burron do. Patna do. Printed Calicoes, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

A liberal credit will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Au'c'rs.

Baltimore, March 14.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson,*
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. eawtf

A SERMON

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FREE-SCHOOL,

In the City of Richmond,

WILL be preached on Sunday next, in the Capitol, at the usual hour; a concurrence in this benevolent design is requested from the religious congregations of every denomination in the said city.

By order of the board of Trustees.
JOHN BUCHANAN.

March 22, 1803.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY February 17.

Mr. COCKE's SPEECH
Concluded.

The gentleman tells us we are going to be engaged in a war—bloody I suppose—yes, no doubt very bloody. And before we get into this dreadful situation, he would do away all opposition and party and unite us like a band of brothers, as he so eloquently described it, and all this he would by one great and manly exertion, to pay these omnipotent judges and thus prevent them from dragging us forth to shame and punishment.

Sir, my mind has no *accordancy* with such opinions. We have a good right to say whether we want the services of these judges or not, and if we do not, we dont need to pay them. I remember, sir, last year the gentleman told us a likeness of a boat, and said though we would not throw the man out of the boat we would take away the boat from under him, and so he would be drowned. Now, Sir, suppose I hire a seaman to work a boat for me and I tell him that I will give him so much during good behaviour, and after a while the boat becomes rotten and useless to me—he knows that I hired him to work that boat and for nothing else,—can he come forward and say, you shall pay me for working that boat where there is none to work?—So these judges, we found that we had nothing more for them to do,—the law was useless to us, and we repealed it; and now shall these judges come an demand their pay?

We are also alarmed with a *picturati-*

on that the other house are agoing to assume all the power, unless we let the judges come in and keep them back. Sir, I am not afraid of the other house assuming the power. Does the gentleman recollect that they are the immediate representatives of the people, and that the people will judge whether they conduct well or not. The people dont want these judges as *guardians* to protect them from the other house nor from this house nor any body else, unless, as the gentleman said last year, from their worst enemies themselves. I believe that the people do not stand in need of *guardians*,—they can take care of themselves and we need not hire these judges to take care of them.

One sentiment of the gentleman highly accord with; and that is what the gentleman says that force tends to opposition. I believe this is true. The force exercised or attempted to be exercised by Richard Basset and the others has highly exercised my opposition to this resolution. They have attempted to compass by *force or fraud*, I think it is force and fraud both together, the payment of their salaries, and the exercise of powers which have been taken from them and given to others.

Mr. President, I shall now make only a small remark on the resolution itself, and sit down.

The committee says in their report that the senate cannot decide upon the petition, but the judges must decide it. For this purpose we must go to the common law. Sir, we have heard a great deal about common law, and about *informations*. I wish to know where we are to stop if we begin to authorise our courts to proceed by information. Are there not other kinds of information known to this common law, besides information in the nature of a *quo warranto*? If we adopt one form the common law may not the courts assume more. Has the gentleman never heard of persons being seized and put to death upon information? I wish to know where we are to stop; and whether we are to follow this common law till it leads us to those ermined and royal robes which the gentleman has so finely described to us. Sir, I believe that we have power without common Law or informations to decide upon this petition as well as upon other petitions that are brought before us. The very petitioning of us—what does that import? Does it not import that we have the power and the right of deciding upon the petition? If the judges did not think that we had the power and the right what did they petition us for? I conclude then that we have the power and the right to grant or deny their request, and I am therefore free to say that it is inexpedient to pay them for rendering no services.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. VI.

Before I proceed farther, in the investigation of the consequences or effects, which are likely to result, from the settlement of a French colony in Louisiana, it is proper, that I make a few observations on the two extraordinary letters, which have lately been published; the one from the Marquis de Casa Yrujo to our Secretary of State, and the other from Mr. Pichon, charge des affaires of the French Republic, to the governor of his catholic majesty in Louisiana.

These two letters really deserve the title of extraordinary; they are complete specimens of diplomatic intrigue. But the point which they are designed to accomplish, may still be discovered, notwithstanding the artful policy of the parties concerned. That the intendant of New-Orleans, the Marquis de Casa, the governor of Louisiana and Mr. Pichon, are playing the part of four jugglers, will appear sufficiently evident, by a careful comparison and inspection of the letters.

The first absurdity which presents itself, is the Marquis de Casa, writing to the intendant and endeavoring to persuade him to retract his proclamation. I believe there is no one who has any knowledge of the powers usually vested in the envoys of European courts, will believe that the Marquis de Casa ever seriously imagined that he could have any influence over the intendant in this affair. He says the intendant has declared in answer to his letter, "that the proclamation was an act, purely personal, without the sanction and even without the knowledge of his catholic majesty." Had the intendant issued this proclamation in the year 1798 or 1799, immediately after the expiration of the three years, the period for which New-Orleans was allotted by the treaty of 1795, as a place of deposit, then the story might appear probable; but that he should at the present moment, (four years after the period has elapsed, and when as Mr. Pichon says "it is notoriously known that Spain is not the proprietor of Louisia) attempt to shut up the Mississippi, merely from a whim of his own, without any orders from his court, is a tale too ridiculous for reason or common sense to credit. The Marquis de Casa certainly entertains a very contemptible opinion of the intellect of the executive when he would hazard such an apology for the conduct of his court. The United States have no business, either with the Marquis de Casa, or the intendant; and much less with Mr. Pichon, in this question. The court of Madrid alone are responsible for the violation of the treaty. Our Ambassador at that court is the proper person to require an explanation of the conduct of the intendant of New-Orleans, and of the Marquis de Casa. Can any idea be more degrading to the honor of a free nation than to be under obligations to the servant of a despotic prince? If any freeman were insulted by the slave of his equal, would he apply to another slave to procure redress? Would he not directly make application to the master of the slave that insulted him, and insist upon his punishment? What would be the conduct of the court of Spain to our minister Mr. Pinckney, if he attempted to assume the same powers with the Marquis de Casa? They would serve him as they did the British ambassador the Earl of Bristol, on a similar occasion. This nobleman told the Spanish minister, as the Marquis de Casa tells our executive, "that he would engage to answer for the conduct of his king."—"We wish the British ambassador to inform us of the intentions of his sovereign, and not to be responsible for his conduct" was the proper reply given by the court of Spain, which was accompanied by a polite intimation that Lord Bristols presense was no longer acceptable at Madrid. Who can peruse the following sentence at the end of the Spanish minister's letter, without smiling at his impudence, and laughing at the credulity of our executive? "I shall now take upon myself to adopt measures which must ensure to the United States, the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in the 22d article of the treaty, on the arrival at New-Orleans of the dispatches which will be forwarded under this date." Can it be possible, that there exists a single citizen in this country, that has ever read a newspaper, who will give credit to these assurances of the Marquis de Casa? Is there a man so blind with the prejudice of party as to place reliance on the sincerity of such a profession? Can there be an individual among us so ignorant as to credit that the Spanish ambassador in the United States is invested with sovereign dominion over the province of Louisiana? If the Spanish ambassador had such powers he would be a dangerous resident at Washington, and the sooner the gentleman was ordered to take his leave, the more fortunate for the United States. It is degrading to the dignity of Americans, and melancholy to observe, the apparent joy, which this letter from the Marquis de Casa has infused into the minds of the blind and bigoted admirers of the present administration. I could not have supposed that the most abject flatterer of the President, or the most cringing sycophant who ever solicited a salary at the shrine of Monticello, should ever have exhibited such a degree of credulity or servility as to betray the faintest ray of satisfaction from the perusal of such a message. It was rather to have been expected from the known and acknowledged penetration of Americans, that both the letter and the author, would have been treated with the contempt which they so justly merited. It should have been hoped, that the intelligence would have immediately roused the executive to a sense of the dangers which are at this moment hovering round our commerce, and the snares which are planning by the despotic usurper of Gaul to destroy the principal source of wealth to the United States. Does it afford no room for suspicion to our executive; the care which the Marquis de Casa has taken, to conceal from the public the intendant's letter, as likewise, the one from the governor of Louisiana of the 15th of January?—Had there been no secret guile in the business, he would without hesitation, have inclosed them to the secretary of state. This would have been infinitely more satisfactory, more candid, and more honorable than any assurances which he can give the United States, of the enjoyment of the rights stipulated in the treaty of 1795. Must it not be obvious that the Marquis de Casa, had some sufficient reason, for not making those letters public, which solely respected an affair in which this country was a principal party? What could this reason have been? The only supposition or conjecture which can be formed, is, that their contents were inimical to the interest of the United States. Had they been of a different tendency, the Marquis who has shown himself so very officious, and a voluntary advocate in our favor, would have neglected no circumstance in his communication to remove our doubts of the friendly disposition of his court towards us.—He has however been more communicative to Mr. Pichon; these two gentlemen it seems are better acquainted than the Marquis and Mr. Madison. Let us therefore attend for a moment to the contents of Pichon's letter. This Frenchman makes no secret, that the Marquis de Casa communicated to him the dispatches, which he had received from the governor of Louisiana, and the intendant of New-Orleans; and he favors us also, with a piece of the most important information, which the Marquis de Casa was pleased to suppress, viz: that France is the proprietor of Louisiana, and not Spain. This intelligence makes the assurances of the Spanish minister, appear in a still more ridiculous point of view.—For how or with what foundation, can the Marquis de Casa pretend to act for the first consul of France, with whom he has no connection. Had Mr. Pichon said that *he* would take upon himself to adopt measures, which would ensure to the United States, the enjoyment of all the rights stipulated in the 22d article of the treaty, it might carry with it a greater air of probability, although equally presumptuous. Ambassadors, it is well known, can never take upon themselves such powers, unless they are specially given to them, and the Marquis de Casa would never have infringed so much upon the dignity of his sovereign, as to attempt to adopt measures, without his orders. But as Louisiana is now subject to France, and not Spain, the Spanish minister may suppose, he may make what promises he pleases respecting it, as they will be equally indifferent to his court, as if he spoke to the executive of America about China or Indostan; nay, he might as well have said that he should take upon himself to say, that Buonaparte would never injure the commerce of the citizens of the United States, or that Great-Britain would never impress one of our seamen. The Marquis de Casa has equal authority over George the IIId, and Buonaparte, as he has now over the Port of New-Orleans, and the Province of Louisiana, and he might promise as well to open and shut the Mediterranean and the Baltic, as the Port of New-Orleans and the Mississippi. It requires neither penetration or logic, to prove the extent of the Marquis's powers with respect to New-Orleans. Mr. Pichon's letter is sufficient to satisfy any person of common discernment on this head. I have only to lament along with every honest citizen, that such unaccountable indifference should possess our rulers, at a period, more alarming to our liberties, than any which America has yet experienced.

PERTINAX.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

IT is but lately that I had the opportunity of reading the reflections of your correspondent Z. occasioned by a discourse of one Alexander McLeod against Negro slavery. His reflections do not aim to contradict or disprove, but to retort. "The clan of the McLeods (says he) are now piping in a species of slavery unknown among any civilized people." In order to evidence this, he gives in "some account of the mode of life that the inhabitants of the Island of St. Kilda lead." He first says, "they live in caverns."—Afterwards he says their "cells or huts consist only of stones and seawreck, and they are fifteen feet in length, nine in breadth, and seven in height." We are then told that "a rope made of cow-hide is deemed by the natives of the greatest value, and that it the portion usually given by the father to his son upon marriage." Though all these matters were admitted, they are only evidences of poverty, nothing of slavery. Follows a strange account of the ceremony of marriage in the Island of St. Kilda, which, if true, is so far from slavery, that it is choice or election. The only instance given us of controul among these people is, that when "the St. Kildeans have stored up their wild fowl and feathers, the Laird of McLeod sends a steward every six months *to rob* them of their *only riches*, and whipping, cutting and branding (he says) are inflicted in cases of failure."—Mr. Z. says he visited the Island of St. Kilda in the year 1795—he has not told us what tempest drove him there, or what anchorage there is on the coast.—The Island and other smaller ones surrounding it, is situate in about 57. 40. North, and nearly one degree Westward in the Ocean from any other land.

The latest and most extensive system of Geography printed in Great Britain, mentions the Island of St. Kilda and its inhabitants as follows:

"The little Island of St. Kilda may be ranked among the greatest curiosities of the British empire; and therefore, notwithstanding its small extent, deserves particular notice, on account of the genius of its inhabitants, their manners, customs, and the constitution of their little community.

"The hand of nature has divided this Island into four distinct parts by mountains, which on the sea-side are faced with frightful precipices, particularly that which rises gradually from the end of the bay, and may not improperly be called the *British Teneriff*. Its perpendicular height is no less than eighteen hundred yards, yet a St. Kildean will stand or sit on the very brink of this stupendous precipice with the most careless indifference.

"All the arable land, which scarcely exceeds eighty acres, is divided into plots with stones picked out of the land. These boundaries are esteemed sacred, and have been kept up for many ages.—The harvest is commonly over before the beginning of September; their oats and their barley is larger than in any other of the Western Islands.

"In the lower ground are many excellent plots of grass, which are in some places mixed with a beautiful variety of the richest plants, on which the cattle feed luxuriously during the summer season; in return for which they yield more than an ordinary quantity of milk.—Their horses and cows, though very small, are somewhat larger than in the adjacent Islands.

"The St. Kildeans owe *a great part* of their felicity to their sheep and wild fowl; they have considerable flocks of the former: the wild fowl appear in such innumerable flocks, that, in summer, several of the rocks are entirely covered with Solan-geese and other fowls, and appear at a distance like so many mountains covered with snow.

"A fowl called the Fulmer is highly esteemed in this Island: the inhabitants say it furnishes oil for the lamp, down for the bed, the most wholesome food, and the most efficacious ointment for healing wounds. Every Fulmer yields near a pint of this liquid substance, which drops out of the nostrils of the fowl when warm, and a considerable quantity of it is annually preserved. Of the fowls themselves *every family* has a great number salted in casks for family use."

From the above extract we learn, that the St. Kildeans are luxuriously fed, and that they sleep on down, and that without hardship they can pay a reasonable rent to the proprietor, who at this present time "has leased out the revenue which he draws from the Island to a relation, for the yearly rent of eleven pounds sterling: this lease-holder collects it in person, and is known among the St. Kildeans as the steward of their Laird; the rent is paid in proportion to the stock they possess—and among other things, every second he-lamb, every seventh fleece, and every seventh she-lamb.

"The men are stout and hardy; the women are generally handsome;—their complexions fresh and lively, and their features regular: they are extremely fond of music, whether vocal or instrumental: to a bad violin they will dance* with rapture; they delight in singing, and their voices are musical.

"It appears that Christianity was very early introduced into this Island. The largest church was dedicated to Christ, and called his temple. At the distance of a mile from the village is a chapel, which has an altar within, and some Monkish cells without. The people are protestants, are devout, and attend divine worship regularly every *Sunday*.

"The moral character of these people may be comprised in a few words: being at a distance from the seats of justice, they are absolute strangers to the chicanery of the law, and though they are ignorant, and so illiterate that few of them can read, yet they firmly believe the existance and providence of a Supreme Being, the immortality of the human soul, and the obligations of morality."

"Such a people, Mr. Davis, are very far from being either barbarians or slaves. "The St. Kildeans speak a corrupt dialect of the *Gaulic*, with a little mixture of the *Norwegian*."—How did Mr. Z. converse with them? He seems to have strained a point, with a view to retort, merely because a McLeod wrote against slavery, and because the St. Kildeans, &c. are in general without money: they do not have use for it. He that wants least (says the philosopher) is the richest.

Y. Z.

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* "This secluded race of people live together like the inhabitants of a town or city, their houses being built in regular rows, forming a street: These habitations are built with stone, without either lime or mortar, from eight to nine feet high. All their dwellings are divided into two parts by partition walls. In the division next the door, which is much the largest, they have their cattle stalled during the winter season; the other serves for kitchen and bed-chamber.—There are also a number of little cells dispersed over the Island; these consist entirely of stones, and in them they secure their eggs and wild fowl."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 18.

By the following letter we possess the IMPORTANT fact that the *Dey of Algiers* has declared war against France.

Malaga, 1st February, 1803.

SIR,

I profit of two vessels on the departure for Philadelphia, and Salem, to acquaint you, that the French commercial agent in this place, has just received advice, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against France. This intelligence is transmitted to him by his colleague in Barcelona, where a vessel had arrived with the news, and dispatched for the French government, which were immediately sent on by express. I hasten to communicate to you this important information, and am with much respect and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

Don Salvador Joseph de Muro y Salazar, Marquis of Someruelos, Marshal de camp of the Royal armies, Governor of the Fortress of Havannah, Captain General of the Island of Cuba and of the Provinces of Louisiana and the two Floridas, Inspector of the Royal corps of Artillery, &c. &c.

Whereas I have received information, that the proclamations published by me and my predecessors, importing that no person, either Spaniard or foreigner should embark without the passport of the government, that every vessel should export the foreigners she brought with her and, lastly that every foreigner should depart from this island, who might be therein without a passport, and particularly those who are engaged in trade, though they might have obtained one under a different title or pretext:

Art. 1st. Wherefore I decree and order, that every person who shall embark himself without a passport, shall incur a fine of two hundred dollars, and the master of the vessel of other two hundred dollars, to be equally divided between the Chamber and the informer or person making the arrest, in failure of an information; excepting where the person who shall thus embark himself shall be a slave; in which case the said master shall be put to the public works for four months, under irons and discipline.

Art. 2d. That the foreigner who shall not re-embark in the same vessel in which he came, shall incur the same penalty of two hundred dollars, to be divided as above, unless he shall have obtained the licence of the government on account of sickness or other just cause; and in like manner the same penalty shall be incurred by the master of the vessel and the keeper of the house in which he shall have been lodged, unless they shall give information in writing immediately to the Commissary of the district, in order that he may communicate it to the government.

Art. 3d. That every foreigner who shall engage himself in commerce, with or without a shop, shall be put under arrest, and all his effects seized by any officer of justice, giving me previous information thereof, to the end that his goods may be confiscated, applying a fifth part thereof to the use of the informer, and the rest as is ordained by the laws; and in case of his keeping a shop for trade, or if he shall not be engaged in another honest occupation in some branch of agriculture or the arts, a fine of two hundred dollars shall be exacted from the respective Commissary of the district or captain of the ward, to be also divided between the Chamber and informer, and the pretence of ignorance shall not avail for its remission.

Art. 4th. That in like manner every Spaniard shall be put under arrest and his goods seized, who shall serve as a cover for any foreigner to carry on commerce in his name, and five hundred dollars shall be thereafter levided as a fine to be divided between the Chamber and the informer, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may take place according to law.

Art. 5th. The introduction into this island of negroes who are not immediately from the coast of Africa, being prohibited by proclamation of the 25th Feb. 1790, under the penalty of 100 dollars for each for the first offence, of 200 for the second, and 300 for the third, and in this last case that the importer should be banished from the island, in like manner every individual shall be put under arrest, and his goods seized, in whose possession negroes of the said prohibited class shall be found, and he shall pay a fine of 200 dollars to be divided as expressed in the preceding article.

I charge all magistrates, the captain of the port, and the adjutants of to apply in the part which concerns

them, the greatest zeal for the fulfilment of this edict.

And that it may come to the knowledge of all, it shall be posted up at the Mole, and in the public places which are most frequented, and it shall be announced in the periodical paper.

Havanna, 17 Feb. 1803.

The Marquis of SOMERUELOS.

By order of his lordship,

MIGUEL MENDES.

CHARLESTON, March 12.

It is with unfeigned sorrow we announce to the public the death of Charles James Air, Esq. of Chirist Church parish; the vile hand of an atrocious murderer has deprived our country of this valuable citizen. On Tuesday last his body was found in a ditch near the Georgetown road, about twenty miles from Haddrill's Point ferry; it was shockingly bruised, and several fatal wounds appeared which had been given by the assassin who destroyed him. All the circumstances relating to this sad event which we have yet obtained, are, that Mr. Air left his dwelling about four weeks ago, on a journey to Raleigh, in North-Carolina, where he was to receive a considerable sum of money; he arrived there; after accomplishing his business he returned to Cheraw Hill in this state; there he left his servant with a friend who was to follow him shortly to this city; he then proceeded on his way on horseback, and alone. On the night of the 4th instant, he slept at Mr. William Mathews, in St. James parish; he left that the next morning after breakfast: some short time after, a young lad named Cleland, a resident in Christ Church parish, who was going to visit a neighbour, fell in with him on the road, and rode a few miles in his company; Mr Cleland parted with him about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and three miles from the place of parting his body was found. The discovery of it was occasioned by some travellers having observed on the side of the road several papers and a great coat; they stopped to examine them, suspecting that a robbery had been committed. They mentioned their suspicions afterwards to a Mr. Jones, who keeps a public house about a mile from the spot; Mr. Jones and some others immediately repaired to the place described; they there saw blood, and the dry leaves bore marks of a body having been dragged over them; they followed this track; and about one hundred yards from the public road found the body of Mr. Air in a ditch, in the horrid situation already described.—The papers which his pocket book had contained were strewed about the woods, but that and his watch were missing. From these articles being taken away, it is probable the murder was committed the more easily to effect a robbery; but in this the murder was not successful, as the greater part of the money Mr Air had, was in a private pocket which was not discovered, owing probably, to his not having time to make the search, as there is reason to believe he must have been frightened away immediately after the murder was committed, as it is recollected that a party who were on a hunt that day started a deer near the place, and about the time the fatal deed was committed. Two pistols were found near the body, which were broken; it is presumed that neither of them were fired off, as the body bore no marks of having been shot: it is supposed they were used to strike with, and that they were broken by Mr. Air in the resistance he must have made to the ruffian.—On the day that the body was found, the horse Mr. Air rode, was taken up in the high road about a mile from the spot where the murder was committed; he had been tied near the body, but urged by hunger, he had eaten off the sapling to which he had been fastened.

An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, the verdict was that "Mr. Air came to his death in consequence of several wounds, given wickedly, and with malice aforethought, by some person, or persons, unknown."

Thus has an unfeeling wretch deprived a most amiable wife of a truly affectionate husband, children of a fond parent, sisters of a beloved brother, friends of a pleasing companion, and the country of one of its most valuable citizens.

Mr. Air was in the 32d year of his age; he was one of the representatives for Christ Church, in the legislasure of this state, and had served in this station for several years past. As a friend, as a neighbour and as a master, he was most highly beloved and respected; as a public man he was revered for his independent principles, for he always acted from the dictates of an approving conscience. To the parish in which he resided his death is a severe loss, for no person could apply themselves more faithfully and more diligently to public business than he did.

His remains, attended by weeping relatives and friends, were interred on Thursday, in the burial place of the Baptist Church in this city. The Rev. Dr. Furman delivered a most pathetic and affecting discourse on the melancholy occasion.

PETERSBURG, March 22.

Custom House, March 18, 1803.

SIR—*I have this moment received the enclosed from our Consul at Lisbon. As the contents may be important, both to our commercial and agricultural interests, and as you have it more in your power, to give it that publicity which he has requested, I have thought it best to forward it to you.*

I am, very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN SHORE.

Mr. PRENTIS.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Lisbon to the Collector of the port of Petersburg, recived 18th March, 1803.

SIR,

I have embraced the earliest opportunity to communicate the enclosed pleasing intelligence, which I will thank you to give publicity to—by doing which, you will oblige,
Sir,
Your most humble servant,
WILLIAM JARVIS.

Consulate of the United States of America, Lisbon Feb. 7, 1803.

I have the satisfaction to announce to my fellow citizens, that the prohibition of the importation of flour into this realm, is taken off: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, having this day granted unlimited permission for the introduction of foreign flour into this kingdom, by paying a duty of forty rees per alquiere, or four hundred and eighty rees equal to sixty cents per barrel.

WILLIAM JARVIS.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1803.

Military Discipline at West-Point;
OR,
A new way of expending the public money.

The statement of an action for assault and battery, at the instance of Mr. Baron, late mathematical teacher at West-Point, against Michael Murphew, one of the soldiers of the garrison, extracted from the New-York Gazette, and published in our last paper, merits a few remarks, which we had not then time to make.

The establishment of a military school at West-Point is only of a few years standing. Mr. George Baron was the first who was appointed to that charge. The office is both respectable and lucrative, being equal with salary, house, &c. to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.—Mr. Baron is an excellent mathematician, and arrived in America, furnished with the best recommendations: but these alone did not procure him the office. An intimate and political acquaintance with Mr. Dearborn, the present secretary at war, we are assured, materially assisted Mr Baron's appointment. We say Mr. Dearborn and Mr. Baron were politically acquainted; because they were in habits of communicating their sentiments on politics to each other. This circumstance is only mentioned to shew, that Mr. Dearborn was well acquainted with Mr. Baron, and therefore, it is presumed was acquainted with his private character, which we believe is irreproachable.

The statement says—"some differences had subsisted between him and the officers of the garrison, and particularly with lieutenant Robert W. Osborn; and from certain reports in circulation, unfavourable to the character of the plaintiff, (Mr. Baron) he was induced to call a court of enquiry into his conduct;—which court, after proceeding several days in their examination of witnesses to charges preferred against the plaintiff, (Mr. Baron) adjourned without permitting him to enter into an examination of the exculpatory testimony which he offered to produce." It is to be observed that this is not the story which Mr. Baron tells, but circumstances which the New-York Gazette says "*were disclosed on the trial,*" and which we must suppose to have been true. What a field for censure hence arises! In what light can any honest man regard the proceedings of this court martial? How can he view the conduct of the officers who composed it; and above all, the *integrity of that person* who sanctioned the proceedings of the court martial and dismissed Mr. Baron from his charge? (as appeared from a letter of Mr. Dearborn's, published at the request of Denniston & Cheetham in the New-York Herald of last Sept?) The story is too black to comment upon or for virtue to hear.—What follows is still more shocking, and we will venture to affirm, surpasses in atrocity any action that has passed unpunished in the United States. When Mr. Baron, justly dissatisfied with the conduct of the court, signified his determination to go to the war-office for a redress of his grievances, lieutenant Rob't. W. Osborn, it appears, engaged one Michael Murphew, a private in the garrison, to act the part of the assassin, and disable Mr. Baron from pursuing his journey. The military orders were no sooner given, then executed, and Mr. Baron, in his own lodgings, was attacked and knocked senseless on the floor.—The blows of the ruffian soldier were repeated on his head and legs, and most probably would have been repeated until a termination were put to his existence, had not two travellers been passing the door, who happily prevented the hireling assassin of Osborn from committing the grossest of mortal crimes. These are circumstances which the New-York Gazette says were disclosed on the trial. We could have wished for the honour of American officers, that the whole had been a dream; as we are satisfied there is no citizen, of whatever party, but will hold in the utmost execration the usage which Mr. Baron received, and his dismissal from office. The proof which Mr. Baron produced in this action must have been of the most satisfactory nature; or the jury would never have found a verdict of a thousand dollars against a pennyless private. But this is not even all. Michael Murphew, whom the court justly called an hired assassin, was promised by lieutenant Osborn, that his crime should not only be pardoned, and [illegible] remitted, in case of investigation; but that he should be indemnified in the expences of a civil prosecution, and a handsome present made him for the pains of imprisonment; and during the four months of his imprisonment, Murphew actually received his *pay and rations as a soldier of the garrison!*

Several circumstances in this extraordinary case, reflect in an eminent degree on the conduct of the present administration. This Mr. Baron was a public officer under government, and of the gretest importance—for the military knowledge of our rising soldiers in a manner depended upon him alone. It therefore was the duty of the executive to examine particularly into the dispute between him and the officers of West-Point. Many of these officers were the pupils of Mr. Baron, and for that reason, were unfit persons to be either his accusers or his judges. But supposing those who composed the court of enquiry, were even men of the most irreproachable conduct, was it proper that the executive should have dismissed Mr. Baron without hearing his exculpatory testimony? Was it proper that such an atrocious action as this Murphew committed, should have passed unpunished or without enquiry? If the executive never heard of the circumstance, it shews their negligence, and their want of attention in affairs of the utmost consequence to the interest of the union.—Every circumstance which passes or is transacted at such a place as West-Point, the Woolwich of America, which is the nursery both of the army and the navy, ought to be known by the first mail at Washington. Were Dr. Hutton, the mathematical master at Woolwich, abused in the manner that Mr. Baron was at West Point, would the circumstance have remained unknown a single day to the king? No, it would even have been made a subject of parliamentary enquiry; it would have been the general conversation of the whole island of Great Britain If, on the other hand, the executive were acquainted with the circumstance, what apology can be offered for their conduct? We intreat every candid and impartial person, to reflect seriously on this affair, and not to pass it over with indifference. Consider the office which Mr. Baron held.—He was appointed the instructor of the several young men throughout the union, who are sent to West-Point to acquire a knowledge in the mathematical and military sciences. He was accused by his pupils of misconduct—He was refused the liberty of being heard in his defence—He was dismissed by the executive on the charges preferred against him—And, finally, a ruffian soldier was hired to beat and bludgeon his head and legs, by an officer of the garrison. This soldier, for acting the part of an assassin, is maintained four months in prison, at the public expence, and moreover it appears from the trial that he was promised to be indemnified in all expences that might result from a civil prosecution.

We have no other information respecting this affair, than what we have derived from the statement in the New-York Gazette, and secretary Dearborn's letter published last September in the New-York Herald at the request of Denniston and Cheetham. But as it now stands before the public, it is certainly incumbent, both upon the executive and the officers of West-Point, to vindicate their conduct to the citizens of America. If they do not, in what view must their characters appear to the world as large? It is one of those circumstances which will not be confined to the United States, but will figure over over the continent of Europe. Nor will we be surprised to see in a few months hence, the military school of this country made the perpetual jests of the London prints.

It is well recollected, that when the present ruling party where the minority they uniformly manifested a strong anxiety that the government of the United States should afford assistance for the promotion of the cause of liberty in France. This disposition was strikingly displayed by Mr. Monroe when minister to that country, and by the support and approbation which his conduct received from the Jeffersonian sect after he had been dismissed by president Washington, and also by the appointment, which he has lately received, of minister extraordinary to the courts of France, Spain, or wherever he may find his services required. Mr. Monroe was entrusted with the conduct of our most important concerns, when they demanded prudence, sound descretion, and firmness; but he manifested such entire destitution of these requisites, as involved this country in much difficulty, and, but for his recal, might have produced our ruin. To plunge this country into the war with France against England, and most of the nations of Europe, was an object fairly evinced, and openly advocated.—It was strongly urged, that the United States should afford men and money for the assistance of our "*dear allies,*" and it was generally offered by Mr. Monroe, to give up a necessary and important right, guarantied by our then existing treaty with France; and also to open not only our public treasury, but also those of the states and of individuals to aid French repacity in enslaving and plundering the other nations of Europe. This is evident in almost every page of Mr. Monroe's defence. A few extracts however, will suffice, to evince his zeal to promote the interest of his country.

Thus he wrote to the committee of public safety *Oct.* 15, 1794.

"It is my duty to inform you that I "am under no instruction to complain "of, or request the repeal of, the decree "authorising a departure from the 23 "and 24 articles of the treaty of amity "and commerce;" [these articles stipulated, that *free ships shall make free goods*, and that all goods shall be free except those that are termed contraband; and specified what articles shall be deemed contraband. The French government had passed a decree authorizing their ships, privateers, and cruizers to pay no attention to these articles, and thus let loose their whole naval force upon our defenceless commerce,] "on the contrary I well know, that if, upon consideration, after the experiment made, you "should be of opinion, that it produces "any solid benefit to the Republic, the "American Government will not only "bear the departure with patience, but "with *pleasure!*"

The plain language of all this is,—break your treaty with us—capture our ships—plunder us of our property, beat and imprison our seamen, and if, on consideration, it is of any benifit to the REPUBLIC, we shall bear it with PLEASURE. This was the language of an *American Minister!*—and that minister is again sent to the same country, with *two millions of dollars* to purchase—what?—*the permission of enjoying our own rights!!!*

But again—Mr. Monroe wrote thus to the Secretary of State, on the 20th Nov. 1794.

"I was invited by the diplomatic "members of the committee of public "safety to a conference on a new topic: "I was informed it was their intention "to press the war against England in "particular; but that they were dis"tressed for funds, and asked could any "aid be obtained from the United States? "I told them I was satisfied if it was in "their power, *it would be rendered.*" This, it will be noted, was after our declaration *of Neutrality.*

In his subsequent communication to the deplomatic members of the committee of public safety, he observes,

"It is the wish of the French Repub"lic to obtain, *by loan*, a sum of money "from the United States of America to "enable it to prosecute the war.

"This is to be expected from three "sources; the General government, the "State governments, and from indivi"duals.

"The French cause and the French "nation are greatly regarded in Ameri"ca, and I am persuaded some money "may be obtained, and perhaps a very "respectable sum from the three sour"ces above mentioned."

Thus it was that Mr. Monroe's communications to the French Government constantly encouraged the hope, that the United States would contribute to support the expenses of the war, and in the representations to his own government he strongly and constantly urged the measure. He says to the Secretary of State—"I sincerely wish we may assist "them if possible, and am persuaded "the people would cheerfully bear a tax, "the product of which was to be appli"ed to the French Republic," and then tells the committee of public safety, that "the sum which might be raised in A"merica, would, in his judgment, be "considerable."

All this Mr. Monroe well knew, was a direct departure from our neutral declaration, and the course we were bound to pursue; but it was a favorite plan of the Jefferson party to lend money to France, and involve the country in the war. The success of this plan however, was frustrated by President Washington, and the mortification and regret of the party have been eminently conspicuous. Now raised to power they seem determined to perserve in their system, so far as circumstances will allow, and Mr. Monroe has already departed with *two million of dollars* to be expended, as he shall judge proper, among our "good allies" and "generous friends," the French.

U. S. Gazette.

We have received by the brig Minerva, captain Main, our regular files of Bourdeaux papers, to the middle of January. Of course nothing new. They confirm the account mentioned by our correspondent in a letter of which the following is an extract, dated

"Bourdeaux, Janurry 15.

"The day before yest rday we heard of the loss of an American vessel, which struck on the rocks at the Cordovan in the night of the 6th instant, and every person on board perished. We have not yet learnt the name of this vessel—she was loaded with flour and staves."

(N. Y. Mercantile Adv.)

By a recent order of Gen. Rochambeau, no vessel under seventy tons burthen will be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo. This regulation has been occasioned by the detection of several small vessels being engaged in unlawful commerce with the brigands.

(Ibid.)

Accounts having been received of the loss of several American vessels, which were not permitted to remain in the port of Cadiz, we are authorized to inform the public, particularly the merchants, that every thing necessary or useful for promoting a free intercourse for commercial purposes between citizens of the United States and the subjects of his Catholic majesty, was adopted by the Chevalier de Foronda, consul general from Spain to this country. In consequence, on the 11th November last, the said Spanish consul announced to his government that the ports of Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia were in a state of perfect health; the vessel which was the bearer of the official letter on the subject, was one of those said to be lost on the Cordovan, not having been permitted to remain at St. Sebastians: A duplicate of this letter was transmitted to Don Pedro Cevallos, Spanish minister for foreign relations, and as letters given to the care of ceptains of vessels are not always punctually delivered, and fearing lest it should have been received, and to serve and please the merchants as much as possible, without prejudice to the king his master, his Catholic majesty, three more letters have been written on the subject, one to be forwarded from New-York, another from this port, and a third by way of Bourdeaux or Lisbon. which will be delivered to any person willing to undertake the commission.

(Ibid.)

—DIED—

In this city on Thursday morning last, Mrs. RACHAEL BROOKE, wife of Mr. ROBERT BROOKE.

In Charles City county, not long since, Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale, for Cash,

A Royal size PRINTING PRESS,
1 Fount of English,
1 ditto Pica,
1 ditto Small Pica,
1 ditto Brevier.

THE founts of English, Pica and Small Pica, are very good, and the Brevier about half worn. Application to be made to the Printer of this paper.

For Sale or Rent, a commodious two story

DWELLING-HOUSE,

SITUATE on the main street of Richmond, just above Doctor M'Clurg's, with seven rooms, five with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen; there is besides, an out house with two rooms, one plank floored; and a Smoke House. A fine stream of water runs through and may be made to water every part of the lot, which is completely inclosed. The necessary repairs will be finished, and the house ready to be occupied by the first of April. For terms apply to

A. BLAIR.

March 24, 1803.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

United States of America Fifth, Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

John Wilson and Thomas Fitchett, Pltfs. *AGAINST* Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moses Myers, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 12th day of April next,

Two pieces of Ground,

WITH all the Houses and Improvements thereon, lying on the Main street in the city of Richmond, being a corner of the said street and the Market-street, of the following dimensions, to wit—One of forty feet on the Main-street and sixty feet on the Market-street, making an oblong square of forty feet by sixty feet; the other adjoining the former, on the said Market-street, containing sixteen feet in front, and of the same breadth back forty feet, and the balance for thirty feet back of the breadth of ten feet, be the same more or less, to raise the sum of three hundred pounds current money, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April 1800, due from the estate of William Holliday to Samuel Moody, executor of John Lynar, and all the expences incident to the sale.

WILLIAM HAY, Trustee.

March 18, 1803. 12aw3w.

N. B. The said pieces of Ground are subject to a ground rent to the estate of Nicholas B. Seabrook.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Ampthill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased that well known stand, formerly called Ellis's, now the

GROVE-TAVERN,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced publican at the same, where those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage, shall receive every attention in his power, being determined to procure the best of Liquors, comfortable Beds and well furnished Stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

This tavern being nearly central between Richmond and the noted Bowling-Green Tavern, he flatters himself it will be found a convenient stand for those who travel the stage road.

SAMUEL BURRUSS.

Grove-Tavern, Caroline, March 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Eliphilet Ladd, *Plaintiff,* AGAINST Alexander Donald, James Strange, John Le Messurier, Benjamin Hatcher, Thomas Wilson, and Edwin Fort, *Defendants.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Donald and James Strange, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

The Executors of the late Gen George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3021 acres.

In Kentueky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Laurence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel. "lay, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by General Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange district court Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the courthouse, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents, that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.